ING LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE DELAYED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 17 .- Secretary Foster did not find necessary to-day to avail himself of the discretionary the fund, and the condition of the Treasury was sted to be perceptibly improved at the close of the tay's business, as compared with days in the earlier part of the week. Mr. Foster was greatly encouraged obliged to order an issue of bonds to prevent his gold eserves falling below \$100,000,000,

In view of the fact that legislation is now pending bonds which may be issued under the Resumption act of 1875, the Administration would feel reluctant merest and the period of maturity fixed by Congress party twenty years ago. But as the amendment in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, drawn by Mr. an, which makes S per cent the maximum rate at interest to be paid on bonds i-sued under the Reamption act, and reduces to five years their term ean scarcely be incorporated into the

accepted by both are the end of the month, any issue of bonds before nen will be attended by serious embarrassments to accept the Sherman mendment cutting down the rate of interest from per cent to 3 or 21-2 and reducing the term of the bonds to be issued to five years, so that only under circumstances of imperative necessity will the Treasury be disposed to float an issue of the higher tale and longer term bonds without walting for Congress to change the law and give the Government the advantage of the cheaper rates of interest which have come in since 1875.

Mr. Foster continues, however, to assert his dearmination to keep the gold reserve at the fixed sum of \$100,000,000, whatever action may be necessary to

"The gold reserve will be kept intact," he remarked "come what may."

It is scarcely to the credit of a serious legislative body like the Senate that it should have spent all this atternoon in a futile debate over Mr. Sherman's very simple and sensible amendment to the Sundry Civil As no one denies that the Secretary of the Treasury has power under existing law to issue twenty ear bonds at 4 per cent interest, it is difficult to see why any one should object on any public grounds to his issuing five year bonds at 3 or 21-2 per cent in-There are some Senators, however, who are equal to disputing the multiplication table or the rule of three. So the Sherman amendment found oppo-sition on the part of Messrs, Stewart, Peffer and others, who tried to discover in it some subtle con-Farmers' Alliance Sub-Trensury scheme. purport of the amendment was made plain as day by purport of the amendment was made purport of the amendment was the stopped and others, discussion on it could not be stopped and the amendment went over until tomorrow without action, the real idea of its opponents being, perhaps, that as long as the present amendment is pending in Congress, the Treasury will be likely to besitate seriously about venturing a 4 per cent bond

besinte seriously account that Mr. Allison announced before adjournment that unless he could get a vote on the amendment and the bill to-morrow, he would ask for night sessions next week as the only means of hurrying through the already delayed list of annual appropriations.

FOR 3 PER CENT BONDS.

A LONG DISCUSSION OF SENATOR SHERMAN'S AMENDMENT TO THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL. Washington, Feb. 17 .- In the Senate to-day the washington, Feb. 11.

consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed and a vote was taken without further discussion on the amendment relative to the Federal supervision of elections. The amendment was agreed to by a strict party vote: Yeas, 27; navs. 24 strikes out of the House bill the words which prohibit the payment for warrants, arrests or prosecutions under the laws relating to the election of members of

the Committee on Appropriations having been dispose of, the bill was then open to general amendment. Mr. Sherman offered his 3 per cent bond issue

As soon as it was read a point of order was made by Mr. Stewart against the amendment as "general legislation on an appropriation bill."

Mr. Sherman-I have carefully examined the rule and am quite satisfied that the point of order is not well taken. The Senator from Nevada thinks that the amendment would affect the eliver question. How imagine. The only object of the amendment is to enable the Secretary of the Treasury. in case of an emergency, to issue a 3 per cent bond redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, instead of a 4 per cent bond running for thirty years, or a 4 1-2 per cent bond running for fifteen years. My desire is to give to the incoming Administration all the facilities possible to enable it to sustain the public credit and to sell 3 per cent

bonds instead of 4s or 4 1-2s or 5s. Mr. Gorman-If the emergency did arise, is it not a fact that the authority now exists for the Secre-

tary to issue 4s and 41-2s? Mr. Sherman-Undoubtedly.

Mr. German-So that the effect of this amendment would be simply to save the difference in interest between 3 per cent bonds and 4 or 41.2 per cent Mr. Sherman-Exactly.

Mr. Cockrell-Are not the 4 per cent bonds commanding now in the market a premium, making the rate of interest received from them less than 3

Mr. Sherman-It may be so as to the outstanding bonds, but if new 4 per cent bonds came to be is-sued. I do not know what the effect on the market would be. Is the Senator from Missouri desirous that we should issue a 4 per cent forty-year bond at any rate of premium? My idea is that no Government bond should be issued running for any considerable period of time, and I am perfectly willing that the proposed bonds should be made reable in three years, or at the pleasure of the As a matter of coarse, the Secretary of the Treasury would not be precluded under this amendment from issuing a 2 1-2 per cent or a 2 per cent bond if he finds a market for them. In England new the consols are worth 23-4 per cent; that k, that bonds drawing 2 3-4 per cent interest would command par. It may be that the Secretary of the Treasury will be able to sell a 21-2 per cent bond

this country, but it never has been done, Mr. Stewart argued in support of his point of order d had the rule on the subject read at the Clerk's desk. There could be no question, he said, as to the amendment being not only general legislation, but legislation of the most general and sweeping chareter. Coming to the merits of the proposition, he argued against it. There was no necessity, he said, to sell bonds and to buy coin. There was plenty of dn in the Treasury. There was over \$000,000,000 t silver coin and silver builton in the Treasury, and 103,000,000 of gold; thus making over \$700,000,000 win or of what might be converted into coin.

money was good enough for the people, it was sed mough for everybody, and there was plenty of it. The Vice-President made a ruling on the point of The amendment he said, made an appropri to carry out existing law, and limited the suthority of the Secretary of the Treasury under exbring law. It did not, in the opinion of the Chair, propose new legislation. The Chair therefore held the

nent to be in order. Mr. Stewart appealed from the decision and Mr. car moved to lay the appeal on the table. That

was agreed to-yeas 28, nays 18. So the amendment was decided to be in order. Mills moved to strike out of the amendment the words " five years after their date," so as to leave the ds redecemable at the pleasure of the Govern-

ment, and he argued in support of that motion. Mr. Sherman said that if the proposition was no one to provide for an emergency he should feel dipoord to accept Mr. Mills's amendment; but he though would not be wise to venture on it now. He dd not believe that any considerable amount of the 3 per cent bonds would ever be issued. At the same contingency should be provided for.

power to issue the bonds would, he thought, enable THERE are 40,000 families in and near New York who buy the

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL More than 700,000 copies sold through-out the country monthly in cities and he larger towns.

HODGMAN'S OVERSHOES

Prevent Colds and Falls. BROADWAY.
Cor. Grand Street. Adj. Fifth Ave. Hotel.

the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the gold

Mr. Teller also opposed the Sherman amendmen and argued that by selling 4 per cent bonds the premium that would be received upon them would be power given him by the President to issue bonds in order less than 2.3.4 per cent. Had the secretary of the to keep intact the \$100,000,000,000 gold reserve fund of Treasury (Mr. Teller inquired) asked for the proposed No further drains were made upon relief? Had he not, on the contrary, asserted, again and again, that there was no occasion for the sale o bends, and that he did not propose to sell any? He (Mr. Teller) asserted that no bonds would be sold by the Treasury between now and March 4 next, beenuse it was admitted at the Treasury that there wa

no such emergency as would require it. Mr. Voorhees said that as a member of the Finance Committee he desired to make a plain statement in Congress reducing the rate of interest to be offered support of the amendment. He did not conceive that the amendment had anything to do with the silver He thought it highly improbable tout a single bond would ever be issued under the amend ment. But the bare fact that the power to Issue

ment. But the bare fact that the power to Issue these 3 per cent bonds existed would give stability and confidence throughout the world to American currency and Treasury finances.

Mr. Hiscock advocated the amendment, and repelled the intimation that it had been got up in the interest of the bankers and brokers of New-York.

Mr. Mills arraced that there was no necessity for the sherman amendment. It would be time enough, he said, for Senators to be stampeded if a "run" were made by the aggregated banks of all the Northern cities on the \$100,000,000 of gold reserve and if \$50,000,000 of it had been puil out. The whole question was one of confidence.

Mr. Harris favored the amendment. So long as the authority existed for the Secretary to Issue and sell bonds, he (Mr. Harris) favored any legislation that extended that authority to the Issue of bonds at the lowest possible rate of interest and with the shortest period to run; and that was all there was in the amendment.

Mr. Morrill supported the amendment. His im-

period to run; and that was all there was in the amendment.

Mr. Morrill supported the amendment. His impression was that it was an economical measure, and he would be ashaned if he voted against it, merely because the discretion would be in the hands of a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sherman opposed Mr. Milli's proposition to make the bonds redeemable at pleasure, as calculated to diminish the value of the bonds. He had no objection, however, to having the period fixed for three, but he thought a five-year term better.

Mr. Allison tried to get an agreement as to the hour at which a vote should be taken to-morrow on the Sherman amendment, but objection was made. He then asked unantimous consent that the bill should be disposed of to-morrow, and that also was objected to. He then gave notice that he would try to have night sessions next week.

The Senate then, at 5:40, adjourned until to-morrow at 11 a. m.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS ASK FOR REPEAL. Washington, Feb. 17.-Senator Hiscock presented in the Senate to-day a petition from 102 of the leading merchants and manufacturers of New-York City and others, stating that the monthly issue of \$4,000,000 of Treasury notes to pay for eliver purchases stim ulates the export of gold, making it more difficult for metal, and as there is no likelihood of an international agreement about bimetallism while silver purchases are continued, the petitioners urge a prompt repeal of the law which makes silver purchases ob-ligatory.

A SILVER REPEAL COMPROMISE BILL. Washington, Feb. 17 .- Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, has prepared a bill as a compromise for the del proposition to repeal the Sherman Silver law. bill repeals the Sherman law, re-enacts the Bland law of 1878, with the proviso that the legal-tender character of the notes issued under the Sherman law shall not be impaired. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to have coined the bullion purchased und the Sherman law into standard aliver dollars and cover them into the revenues of the Treasury, but the silver dollars provided for under the Bland act, which is re-enacted, are to have priority in colnage as far as practicable. The Treasury notes issued in payment for bullion are to continue redeemable as now provided for by law, and when redeemed are to be destroyed. The tax of 10 per cent on the circulation of State banks is repealed.

H. W. RAYMOND'S CANDIDACY.

Washington, Feb. 17 (Special) .- H. W. Raymond understood to be a candidate for the vacance of Mr. Partridge to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minis ter Plenipotentiary to Venezuela. The incumbent of the office is technically known as the "Solicitor of Claims," but in reality is the law officer of the Department. Mr. Partridge before his appointment to this office had been private secretary of Sec-retary Proctor and proved a particularly valuable and eficient man in his place, a recognition of which fact led subsequenty to his promotion into the diplomatic service of the United States. Mr. Raymend is a man in every way equally well fitted to discharge the ing, and if anything, more experience in and greater femiliarity with public affairs. As Secretary Tracy's secretary be has made a host of friends by his un osteniatious courtesy and the promptness with which he disposed of matters intrusted to his care, a virtue not so frequent in a public servant as to be undeserving of mention. Mr. Raymond is a son of the founder of "The Times," and besides being a success ful journalist, is a lawyer of considerable attainments He was graduated from Columbia Law School, New-York, in 1871, was for some time connected with the firm of Scudder & Carter in the same city, and practised his profession in Chicago, being a member of the firm of McConnell, Raymond & Rogers. He also editor, publisher and proprietor of "The German-town Telegraph." Mr. Raymond's candidacy is sup-ported by Secretary Tracy, George W. Childs, ex-Senator Sewell, of New-Jersey; Representatives Harmer, Reyburn and Bingham, and Senators Higgins and Hawley.

FOR AN IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Washington, Feb. 17 .- Senator Chandler introduce in the Senate to-day a joint resolution providing for he appointment of an immigration commission, co sisting of five citizens representing different political parties, to investigate the subject of immigration for settlement of allens into the United States, and to visit the various parts of the country largely settled by foreigners, making special inquiries as to effects of immigration on the moral and sanitary

ANOTHER BILL TO BRIDGE THE HUDSON. Washington, Feb. 17.—Senator Blackburn intro-duced in the Senate to-day the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Dunphy, providing for the construction of a bridge over the Hudson River between New York City and New-Jersey.

TO TAKE THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

Washington, Feb. 17.-The Panama Investigating Committee met to-day, and it was decided that a subcommittee, to consist of Messrs. Patterson and Storer should go to Terre Haute, Ind., and take the testimony of ex-Secretary Thompson there on Monday. On Wednesday the investigation will be resumed in this city.

MR. MORSE CORRECTS MISREPRESENTATION. Washington, Feb. 17.-In the House to-day Mr. Morse, rising to a question of privilege, obtained permission to reply to some remarks made yesterday Mr. Tarsuey, of Missouri. He said that in his specof yesterday Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, had read garbled extracts from his (Morse's) speeches. He went on to say that the gentleman from denounced by meetings of Union soldiers for misrepre-senting the condition of things at Andersonville Prison Mr. Tarsney did not desire to make any reply.

THE CAR-COUPLER BILL UP ON TUESDAY. Washington, Feb. 17.-The Speaker having laid be

fore the House the House Car-Coupler bill with Senate amendment, Mr. Wise moved concurrence in the amendment. The opponents of the bill, led by Mr. Richardson, opposed this action, and Mr. Richardson moved the reference of the measure to the Committee on Commerce. After the discussion of a point of order, the Speaker ruled that the motion to concur took

Mr. Wise asked that two hours' debate be allowed Mr. Dockery suggested, in the interest of the appropriation bills, that consideration of the bill be poned until Tuesday next. This suggestion wi

CONSIDERATION OF THE POSTOFFICE BILL BE GUN.

Washington, Feb. 17 (Special).-The consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill was begun in the Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives this afternoon. The bill makes inadequate provision for several important branches of the postal service, as has already been shown in these dispatches. It carries a total of \$83,869,357, which is an increase of \$3,538,000 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year, and at least \$1,500,000 less than the service will require during the next fiscal year. It is

\$1,530,000 less than the careful estimates submitted by the Postmasfer-General. In regard to one item-compensation of railway posteffice clerks-the bil carries the full amount of the estimates; and Chairman Henderson, of the Postoffice Committee, as well as several other members of the committee, dwelt with great emphasis upon that fact in his argument agains an amendment offered to increase the amount by \$20,-000. This amendment provoked a b.1st, dis ussion and it was finally adopted on a vote by teliers-yea 97, nays 71. This carried the total appropriation o account of salaries of rallway mail clerks up t \$7,014,060.

THE PENSION BILL PASSED.

IT IS SHORN OF THE OBJECTIONABLE DEMOCRATIC RIDERS.

AN INDIRECT EFFORT TO STOP PAYMENTS UNDER THE DEPENDENT ACT DEFEATED

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 17 .- After occupying the attenweek, the Pension Appropriation bill passed that body the Democratic majority of the Appropriations Comlong time since the consideration of an appropriation bill has excited so much interest among members the House and provoked such vigorous and animated of those which marked the proceedings fourteen year striving by the same methods to strike down important and necessary laws, and in order to do so was willing as General Garfield declared, to "starve the Govern

After a long struggle the Democrats succeeded a that time in accomplishing their purpose. Whether they will again succeed remains to be seen, but that believe. They dare not attack the pension law directly. They are none the less determined, how ever, to nullify one of the most important and benefit Fresh evidence of this was furnished this morning to 88, adopted an amendment providing that no per son shall receive, after July 1, 1893, a pension unde the Dependent act until he has sitisfied the Pension Office that he does not possess an income amounting to \$1,000 a year.

As General Bingham and others pointed out, the effect of this amendment, if enacted, would be to stop absolutely the payment of all pensions under that because affirmative proof would have to be furnished \$1,000 a year before he could receive his pension, and supporters. If they had been acting in good faith they would not have restricted the operation of the amendment to the beneficiaries under the law o 1890, but would have sought to apply to it pensioner under all other acts.

It was natural for Southern Democrats to try t throttle Mr. Boutelle with demands for the "regular order," and attempt to drown his speech with yell when he demanded to know why they did not seek to apply the income test to men who are receiving ing four years to destroy the Union, are now drawing salaries of \$5,000 a year as Representatives in Con-It must be admitted that it was very wron war," and wound the tender sensibilities of patriodischarge a solemn duty by depriving of their per The consideration of the bill having been completed General Grout obtained a few moments in a verbal marks made yesterday by Mr. Turpin, of Alabama. That gentleman had stated that there was a man employed in the Pension Bureau at a salary of \$1.80 for total desiness, and was stationed at the tele phone. He (Grout) had received certain information in regard to this case from the Pension Bureau. second place, there appeared among the names of the men who recommended him the name of Judge Gresham. (Laughter.) The gentleman referred to was an assistant adjudicating officer. He drew a per

was an assistant adjudicating officer. He drew a pension for total deafness of the right ear. It was not his business to attend to the telephone, but as the telephone was at the desk of another adjudicating officer, occasionally he did put his ear to the 'phone. (Laughter.)

When the bill was brought into the House General Grout, of Vermont, demanded a yea and nay vote on the \$1.000 amendment, which had been adopted by a majority of thirteen in Committee of the Whole, and the demand was sustained. The result was a reversal of the action in committee and the defeat of the amendment by a vote of 124 years to 134 navea a result which was heartily cheered by the Republicants and Populists and about fifty Northern Democrats who were recorded in the negative. Among the Northern Democrats who voted arights the victous amendment were Messrs, lientley. Clancy, Cockran, Covert, Cummings, Fitch, Lockwood, Rockwell, Stahl

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

ROCK ISLAND WITHDRAWS.

Chicago, Feb. 17.-Another transcontinental agree ment has been abandoned. This time it is the agree ment entered into by the presidents of the interesteroads last year, covering eastbound passenger traffi from the Pacific Coast. The Rock Island Company has formally notified the Southern Pacific and other roads that it can no longer be a party to the agree-ment, owing to frequent and flagrant violations on the part of some of its competitors.

BOUGHT BY THE ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY. Corning, N. Y., Feb. 17.-The Kanona and Pratts burg Railroad was sold at public sale under mortgage foreclosure this morning. The property was bid of

TO TAKE PENNSYLVANIA'S EASTERN FREIGHT. Boston, Feb. 17.-The Pennsylvania Railroad Company issued to-day its formal notice that the freigh alliance hitherto existing between that comhas been terminated and transferred to the New York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Rate from all stations on the New-York and New-England road, including Boston, Providence and Worcester, to points on the Pennsylvania Railroad and connections, star Union Line and Empire Line, are to be withdrawn on March 1.

SALE OF THE FITCHBURG ROAD DENIED. Boston, Feb. 17.-President Marcy, of the Fitchbur, Railroad, says there is not the slightest foundation for the rumor that the Boston and Maine has bough he Fitchburg, and that there have been no negotia-

LEASE TO BOSTON AND MAINE RATIFIED. Springfield, Mass., Feb. 17.-A special meeting of the Connecticut River Railrose was held here to-day for the purpose of voting upo the ratification of the lease of the road to the Bost the ratincation of the lease of the road to the Bosto and Maine. The meeting was quiet and harmonion and the opposition which was predicted in son quarters did not manifest itself, there being no di cussion whatever. The result of the vote was: I favor of the lease, 17,259; against, 548.

HENRY S. IVES'S SUCCESSFUL TRICK. Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 17.-Private advices convehe information that Ives's suit and petition for ecciver and for an auditing of the accounts of th leveland, Akron and Columbus Rathroad have fright ned a large number of the Dutch stockholders to suc an extent that they have placed their holdings of sale in the Amsterdam Stock Exchange at a libera discount, Ives quietly buying in the shares until hand has control of the road.

ONTARIO AND WESTERN FREIGHT AGENTS. The New-York Ontario and Western Railroad announce the New 10th McDonnell have been appointed foreign that Jackson & McDonnell have been appointed foreign freight agents of the company, with offices at No. 11 Broadway. They will also act as the foreign freight agents of the Ontario Despatch Fast Freight Line in plad Carbart & Blanchard, resigned.

What is Drudgery? Housekeeping GOLD DUST without Washing Powder. war upon a legislative body because a majority of its members are opposed to schemes to disarrenge city

AN OLD CONFLICT REVIVED.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS FIGHTING THE

LUNACY COMMISSION. TRYING TO DEFEAT THE CONFIRMATION OF

MESSES. BROWN AND REEVES-THE

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Feb. 17.-The Kings County Democrati politicians, who were deprived of rich "picaings" in the Kings County asylum through the action of the State Commission in Lunary in reforming the man-

agement of these institutions, have began a war upon the Commissioners. They are determined to defeat the confirmation of Goodwin Brown and Henry A. Reeves, two of the Lunacy Commelssioners who has been renominated by Governor Flower, and also to obtain the rescinding by the courts of a legal "order made by the Lunacy Commissioners in January 1892, which compelled the Board of Charities an Correction of Lrooklyn to reform the management of the Kings County asylums. The opinion about he confirmation of Messrs, Brown and Reeves held in Brooklyn was disclosed by Schalors McCar'y and McCarren, who waited upon Governor Flower and requested him to withdraw the nominations. Governo Flower positively declined to do this.

The conflict between the Lunacy Commissioner and the Kings County Democrats is an old one. It their report for 1892 the Commissioners say: "The tion, gave its attention to the management of the fied with their conduct, and it early made recom nendations which if carried out would have silen he voice of criticism. The glaring fault of the in ditutions was the fact of divided responsibility, it being claimed by the general superintendent and the medical officers that they practically had little control of the selection, appointment or discharge of any of the subordinate employes; while, on the other and, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction claimed that while they formally made the appoint ments and discharges, they were really governed by the action of the superintendents."

The Lunacy Commissioners in the latter part of 1891 brought the Commissioners of Charitles and Co. ection to their knees by going to Brooklyn and be ginning an investigation of the Kings County Insur Asylum. The Commissioners of Charitles and Correction at once said that they would adopt any reforms if the Lunacy Commissioners would make the nvestigation a formal one. This compromise wa nerely took the evidence of a few of the officials of discraceful management of the asylum.

Charitles and Correction, the Supreme Court, through of the management of the asylum. This order was actually drawn up by the Lunacy Commissioners, and nbraced most stringent rules

Great reforms have been made in the Kings County Insune Asylum in consequence of this order; but now the Kings County Democratic politicians wish to have the order revoked. On January 25 the State Com mission in Lunacy received a letter from John A. Quintard, the counsel of the Kings County Board of harities and Correction, asking for their co-operation and assistance in the matter of vacating the order

procured from the supreme Court, stated that when a formal Theeting was held the matter would be considered. In reply to this com-munication, a letter was received from Mr. Quintard stating that the board could not understand why the decision could not be made immediately, and that unless within a few days the board received a reply to its former letter the Commissioners of Chartles and Correction would a sume that the attitude of the Commission in Lumacy was still unifiedly to them. No further correspondence has taken place on the subject, on February 16 the counsel of the Commissioners served on each member of the state Commissioners served on each member of the state Commission in Lumacy addiatits, exhibits and notice of a motion to vacate the order made by the Commission and approved by Judge Cullen, returnable before Judge Cullen on March 13. The Commissioners informed the counsel that the matter would be referred to the Attorney General, but that they could not consent to the vacation of the order, and would be compelled to request the Attorney General to resist the application, as they believed that the vacating of the order would result in a restoration of the eld condition of affairs, which was not creditable to Klings County or to the state. The commissioners in Lamcy will fight determinedly against the revocation of Judge Cullen's order. tating that the board could not understand why the

THE SPEEDWAY BILL PASSED MR. REMPNER VOTES AGAINST IT-FOR AN

EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAY.

Albany, Feb. 17 (Special).-Mayor Gliroy's Specdway sembly this morning and was sent soon after to the bill until to-day, when Mr. Kempner, of New-York, and voted against it. He said that he would be glad there were small breathing-places enough in the lower part of the city and a sufficient number of free public baths. Until there were all of these things he would oppose such legislation as this. Mr. Guenther was the only other member to oppose the bill, and he did o unintentionally, he said later.

Mr. Webster's bill, authorizing the Park Department to remove the buildings in the City Hall Park to make room for the new municipal building, also passed the

Assembly. There was no opposition to it.

Mr. Marrin, of the Annexed District, sent in to-day a measure calling for a system of drainage for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, and Mr. Jacoby presented one making eight hours a day's labor on all ablic work in New-York City and Brooklyn, and making it a mt-demeanor to compel a man to work longer hours. A bill which came from Mr. Townsend, of Queens County, provides that the course of study in the schools and teachers' institutes of the State may embrace instruction in vocal music. As the course have held that where the word "may" occurs in a law it means shall or must, the sweeping nature of this bill can be appreciated.

REPORTS FROM ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES. MEMBERS SURPRISED BY THE CHAIRMAN'S ACTION-TO PUSH THE FARQUHAR BALLOT BILL THROUGH.

Albany, Feb. 17 (Special).-Some committee chairnen in the Assembly have come to imagine that they make up the entire committee, and that any measure in which they may be personally interested can be reported from their committees with or without the consent of the other members. Some of the members of the Judiciary Committee this morning were surprised to find that a bill introduced by the chairman of that committee, John Cooney, of Brooklyn, was reported favorably. The bill is an important one, as it legalizes usury by allowing a contract to be made to pay any rate of interest for borrowed money that may be agreed upon. When the report was made Asmblyman Guenther declared that at the last meeting of the Judiciary Committee this bill was not reported, to his knowledge. He was supported by Mr. South worth, who said that the bill was not taken up. in these statements the bill was sent back to the

There was another indication this morning in the Assembly that the members of the Senate and the Assembly from Kings County intend to stand out gainst the charter tinkering that was expected to play so important a part in the action of the Democrati najerity in the Legislature. The Cities Committee of the Assembly reported what are known as the anti-Herrick bills. These bills are intended to completely urn over the government of the city of Albany. Thomas F. Byrnes, of Brooklyn, a member of th titles Committee, secured the eye of the Speaker this morning immediately after the report had been made and declared that he wanted to be recorded as voting in the negative, and dissenting from the favorable report of the bills. Then up jumped Mr. Plant, from same city, who is also a member of the Cities ommittee. He shouted "Me too, Mr. Spenker!" at the top of his voice. Mr. Quigley looked sad, but as he has found out that he cannot control the members of his own delegation he did nothing,

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reported favorably the Farquhar Ballot bill, with the Croker amendany the Farquiar Ballot bill, with the Croker amend-ments, this morning. The bill as it now stands is satisfactory in many respects to the friends of ballot reform, but it still retains the paster ballot, a pro-vision that makes the secrecy of the ballot a complete farce in many listances. This bill probably will be pushed through next week, as there will not be much opp_sition to it except on that point.

THE GOVERNOR AGAINST CHARTER-TINKERING. Albany, Feb. 17 (Special).-The last member of the ombination of Republican Senators and Cleveland Senutors in opposition to the passage of partisa amendments to city charters, it is said on unimpeachable authority, is Governor Flower himself. The Governor is a peaceful man, and not inclined to wage



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charters for political reasons solely. Added to this, the Governor is upon record as opposed to chartertinkering, having declared in an annual message: "Above all, the Legislature can refrain from unnecessary interference with the affairs of municipalities." You Can See Any Day

TAXES ON STREET RAILWAYS. MAYOR BOORY'S CONFLICT WITH BROOKLYN

ROADS TRANSFERRED TO ALBANY. Albany, Feb. 17 (Special).-The warfare between Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn, and the street rallways of that city, especially that gigantic corporation, the Brooklyn City Railway Company, seems to have been transferred from Brooklyn to Albany, for to-day at Mayor Loody's request Senator McCarty presented a

bill imposing a graduated tax upon street railways. But Mayor Boody does not stop with the stre rallways of Brooklyn. He also courageously tackles the street rallways of New York City, thereby relieving Mayor Gilroy of the burden of such a conflict. The bill provides that in cities of more than 800,000 in habitants street surface railroads shall pay an annual tax to the city of 1 per cent when the gross receipts amount to \$20,000 a nille; 2 per cent when the gross receipts are from \$20,000 to \$40,000 a nile; and 3 per cent when the gross receipts are more than \$40,000 a mile. The taxes must be paid into the city treasury on or before the first day of May, and shall or other chief fiscal officer of the city shall determine, and the corporation failing to pay such annual percentage shall, after the first day of May pay in addition thereto 5 per cent a month on such percentage until paid.

WHAT THE CARGO COMPRISES.

A LIST OF THE PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE ON THE CONSTELLATION.

The United States frighte Constellation, which has been lying in the East River since Wednesday, will discharge her cargo of paintings and statuary for the World's Fair at the wharf of the Lehigh Valley Railway, at Communipaw, on Monday. The cases, 713 in number, will be sent by rail in scaled cars directly to Chicago. The Constellation took on 225 objects of art at Havre, which were shipped by Frederick Wood, about January 8. The rest of the cargo was taken aboard at Naples, and was shipped through E. G. Vickers & Co. Among the exhibits is a painting, "The Landing of Columbus," by Pietro Gabrini, Rome, valued at \$30,000. The following American artists living in Florence sent examples of their work: William Turner, statue, value \$1,094. weight, 2,412 Bs.; Miss Helen Reed, bass-relief; Frederick E. Fletbel, marble and bronze sculpture, value \$1,541, weight 3,397 Bs.; Mrs. C. S. Brooks, marble sculpture, value \$5,841, weight 12,940 hs. Howard Mason contributed a valuable printing.

The Italian Government sent forty-five boxes containing valuable bronzes, by various native sculptors. among which are: "Sappho," "Dyphorus," "Bere tilce," "Archytas," "Victory," "Cupid with Goose," "Tripod Satyr." "Tripod." "Bearded Dionyslus." marble pedestal for "Lucius Cacellius Jucundus" thead), two gazelles, "Flying Mercury," Gian Bologna, Florence: "Wrestler," "Laughing Faun," from the Munich Museum: "Hercules Taming Stag," from Herculaneum, Palermo Museum; "Mercury in Repose," Sky Dancers, "Ptolemy Alexander," and "Apollo with Plectrum."

FOR RECEIVING DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The special committee appointed by the Chamber of ment of distinguished foreign visitors to the World' Fair met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon to organize and appoint sub-con There were present: Henry Villard, Carl churz, Woodbury Langdon, John S. Kennedy, Charles mene, George Rutledge Gibson, John Austin Stevens James W. Tappin, George Wilson and Louis Wint Mr. Villard was appointed chairman, J. Edward Simmons, treasurer, and John Austin Stevens, The following sub-committees were appointed: On ways and means-J. Pirmont M rgan, amuel D. Babcock, Andrew Carnegie, John S. nedy and John D. Rockefeller; on invitations-Charles stewart Smith, Whit-law Reld, Channey M. Depew John Bigelow and Cornellus N. Bliss; on reception and entertainment-William E. Dodge, Abram S. Hewitt, J sup; on co-operation with the World's Fair Commissioners-General Porter, Woodbury Langdon, seaver Fage, James W. Tappin and George Rutledge Gibson; on co-operation with the Federal, State and municipal authorities-Charles S. Fairchild, J. Edward Simmons, Oscar S. Straus, August Belment and Simmons, Osear S, Straus, August Delment and William Steinway; on publication, information and transportation—Henry Villard, Carl Schurz, Seth Low, Vernon H, Brown and Louis Windmuller.

The chalman of the g-n-rai committee and the chalman of the sub-committee were made an executive committee. The general dutles of the sub-committees were discussed and it was decided to defer action until the next meeting.

STEAMSHIP MODELS FOR THE FAIR.

The Anchor Line steamer Bolivia, which sailed from Giasgow February 4 having on board eight cases containforward the boxes to Chicago upon their arrival cases weigh in the aggregate 5,600 pounds, and their

contents are valued at \$9,750.

A member of the firm of G. W. Sheldon & Co. said to a Tribune reporter last night: "The constructors of these interesting models built the City of New-York and the City of Paris, as you know. They have sent ministure copies of the following vessels: H. M. S. Ramellies, Terpcopies of the following reserved in St. Hands Spanish menor-war E Destructor and Colomba. Besides these there are model of the steam-ship America, and of a twenty-three-knot At-lantic passenger steamer, which vessel, I think, has not been finished. The Bolivia is now due at her pier at I wenty-third-st., North River. There are also or three cases containing heavy tables and appliances for the

WARREN F. LELAND NOT IN A HOTEL TRUST. Warren F. Leland, of Chicago, the veteran hotel owner, says that the charges against the hotel men of Chicago that a hotel trust has been formed, and that it is the intention to get as much money as possible out of the visitors to the World's Fair by charging exorbitant rates, is, as far as he is con-corned, absolutely without foundation.

"If any hotel trust has been formed I am not in it, and at the hotels under my management near the It, and at the Fair grounds there will be one rate to all," said Mr. Leiand when at the Holland House yesterday. "We are not opening hotels near the Exposition grounds for the purpose of making all we can during

Scratched Ten Months

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and was cured by a few days' use of S. S. S. M. H. WOLFF, Upper Mariboto, Md. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

I was cured some years ago of White Swelling in my log by using S. S. S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and failed, but S. S. S. did the work. PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

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Towels, Towelings, Hand-kerchiefs and other articles supposed to be linen, but in reality half of cotton, are now very generally sold. In view of this, it is an interesting fact for purchasers that we carefully exclude from our stock all cotton mixed and other unreliable goods.

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Dr. Parker's works are the best on the subjects treated e-published, and have an enormous sale throughout the coun-and England. Read them now and learn to be STRON VIGOROUS and MANLY. HEALTHYSELF.—Medical Revi

IMMEDIATE RELIEF CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

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Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Pains in the Chest, Weak Pack, Weak Muscles, Strains, Sprains, Lameness, and

Aches and Pains of every description.

We propose making a reputation during the World's Fair, and make good friends. And as friends cannot Fair, and make good include.

be made by charging \$10 or \$15 a day, the rate will
be only \$5 a day. That will include meals as good
as the meals found at any of the first-class hotels in
Chicago, and rooms furnished with solid mahogany
throughout and box springs and a forty-pound hale mattress for each bed, besides all the other modern improvements, such as electric lights, steam heat, etc When the Exposition closes the hotels uptown will not close at the same time. Chicago can support good hotels, as far uptown as Fifty-first-st., just as good hotels, as far uptown as Fifty-first-st., Just as well as New-York can support big hotels as far uptown as Fifty-ninth-st. Hotels, as far out as Fifty-first-st., in Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan, will succeed, and we expect to make friends during the World's Fair. The Chicago hotel men are just as much interested in the success of the Fair as anyone else, and we don't propose to scare the people away by charging excessive rates."

DR. SCHAEFER AHEAD IN THE CHECKER WATCH. The fifteenth game in the checker match between Dr. A. Schaefer, of Brooklyn, and H. Z. Wright, of Boston, was played yesterday afternoon in the hall at No. 24 Avenue A, and was won by Dr. Schaefer, after a hard struggle. Having the Black side, Dr. Schaefer chose the "Centre" opening, and after over an bour of careful play the pieces on the board stood in this

Black (Schaefer)-C, Kings 11, 14, 17, White (Wright)-12, 25, Kings 5, 6,

It was expected that Dr. Schaefer would win by 14-18, 25-21, 11-15, 21-14, 18-2, and when he made the move 17-13 there were looks of surprise on many faces. The Doctor had seen a draw by 14-18, 6-10, and he proceeded to win in the follow-

In the evening a "switcher" game was drawn, and then Dr. schaefer, with the Black side, opened a "Maid of the Mill," in the ending of which was

formed this position:

Black (Schnefer)-1, 2, 3, 11, 14, 22, White (Wright)-13, 19, 20, 21, 29, 31,

Dr. Schaefer again won as follows

The eighteenth game was a "Palsley," and was weed by Wright, Dr. Schaefer playing with apparent carelemness. The score at the close of last night's play was: Dr. Schaefer, 3; Wright, 2; drawn, 13. The two remaining games of the match will be played this evening.